

The Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus*) in Minnesota. — The accompanying photographs (Plate X) were taken in deep woods along the Le Sueur River about four miles southeast of Mankato, Minnesota, in the early spring of 1897, and show clearly the work of the Pileated Woodpecker or 'Logcock.' This woodpecker is now seldom seen in the southern part of the State and is little known to most people.

Both stumps were dead maples. That shown in Fig. 1 was broken off about six feet from the ground and at the fracture was fourteen inches in diameter. Three openings were originally made in the stump by the birds but these do not show in the photograph, since the camera did not directly face them. When examined, a groove had been dug away along the exterior so that the two upper openings converged into one; but there was still a narrow constriction which indicated that they had, most likely, once been separated. The upper portion of this hole was 10 inches long by 6 inches wide and the lower was 15 inches long by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  wide. Below these was another hole 6 inches long by 3 wide. The two lower holes did not expand after entering but the upper, where the stump had broken before the photograph was taken, extended slightly upward and a much greater distance downward, the latter extension being enlarged to make room for the nest. At the base of the stump were many chips some of which were half an inch in diameter and 3 inches long. The wood had decayed some but it was still too firm to be broken easily with the hand or by an ordinary blow, which showed that the bird must have exerted great force in order to remove the chips. The broken end of the piece of the stump that had fallen faced the camera directly and the large, nearly central excavation is plainly visible.

Fig. 2 shows another maple stub which stood within a few feet of the one just described. The top had long since fallen off and what remained was 18 feet high and a foot in diameter. There were three holes near the top, in fact the uppermost one ran entirely to the top and was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet long by 4 inches wide. Just below this was a second which was a foot long and 5 inches wide. A third just below the second was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and 4 inches wide. At the base this stump had been pecked all around so that it was almost ready to fall. The holes at the top of the stump were evidently made for nesting purposes but the work at the base was probably done in search of grubs or insects which were lodged in the decaying wood.

A few specimens of this retiring bird are still seen in the region of Mankato but the rapid disappearance of the forests marks its speedy withdrawal. In the early spring of 1900 a specimen was brought to my laboratory from a region six miles south of Mankato, and at about the same time in 1901 a specimen was taken twelve miles south of Mankato. One or two other specimens were reported from the same region at the time the latter specimen was taken.

While on a three months' collecting trip in northern Minnesota in the region of Lake Vermillion last summer about eight of these birds were

